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SOME
REMARKS
UPON
Dr. Wagstaff's LETTER
AGAINST
Inoculating the SMALL-POX.
IN A
LETTER to Himself,
DEFENDING THAT
PRACTICE.

By PERROTT WILLIAMS, M.D.

*Ex libris colligere quæ prodiderunt authores longe
est periculosissimum; rerum ipsarum cognitio vera
e rebus ipsis est.*

*Displicet insipiens novitas & stulta vetustas,
Scu vetus est, verum diligo, sive novum.*

WITH AN
APPENDIX,
IN FAVOUR OF INOCULATION,
By F. SLARE, M.D.

LONDON:

Printed for R. GOSLING, at the Middle
Temple-Gate in Fleet-Street.

SOME

THEM A R K S

UPON

THE NEW TESTAMENT

AND

THE GOSPEL OF THE GOSPEL

THE NEW TESTAMENT

THE NEW TESTAMENT

THE NEW TESTAMENT

THE NEW TESTAMENT

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THE NEW TESTAMENT



P R E F A C E.



S I question not, but a great many will very readily censure the Freedom I have taken on this Occasion; so I flatter my self, there are others, no ways inferior in Understanding, who will make a reasonable Allowance for a more than ordinary Warmth of Expression, when they shall have coolly, and without Prejudice and Self-Ends, consider'd how industriously Dr. Wagstaff has misrepresented, and put false Colours upon almost every Fact that might seem to countenance the Practice of Inoculation, in order to render odious to the Generality of the World, the Favourers of it. A Proceedure so directly repugnant to an ingenuous Mind, as not to be expected from a Person of a liberal Education, if we were
not

P R E F A C E.

not but too often convinc'd, that a malevolent narrow Temper is a Disease as common to Physicians as some other Folks. However that be, I shall be very easy in relation to other Peoples Thoughts in this Affair, and leave every one the Liberty to embrace what shall appear agreeable to Reason and Experience, and to reject whatever, on an impartial View, shall be found otherwise.



SOME



SOME
REMARKS
UPON
Dr. *Wagstaff's* LETTER
AGAINST
Inoculating the SMALL-POX, &c.

S I R,



FTER having with that Impar-
tiality that's due to every Author,
perus'd your Treatise against In-
oculation; I am sorry to find any
of our Profession, especially one
who has the Honour to be a
Member of those two learn'd Societies, for
whom I shall always retain the greatest Re-
spect, shou'd so justly deserve too much of the
Reverse of the Character, a very judicious
Author, long since, gave the famous *Cassan-*
der; who, on account of his known Integrity

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and

and Candor, as well as his Ability in his Profession, was singl'd out by the Emperor *Ferdinand*, to endeavour to compose the Animofities that then disturbed the Peace of the Empire, &c. viz. (with more to the same Purpose) "That being modest beyond the common Example of the Age, he therefore thought him (*Cassander*) fit to be propos'd as a Pattern to those who are concern'd in adjusting Religious Differences, &c. that so they may avoid all Animosity in the Management of the Controversy; for tho' he had so many good Qualities to recommend him, yet he had not the least tincture of Vanity or Self-Conceit; and that it cou'd not be observ'd, either in his Writings, or otherwise, that he had any thing of Arrogance or Magisterialness in his Temper, &c." Now, Sir, in order to make good my Assertion, that but too much of the Reverse of this is justly applicable to your self; I shall take Notice of some of those many Passages, with which your Performance abounds, that will put this Matter beyond dispute; and begin with Page the 5th of your Second Edition, viz. "Posterity, perhaps, will scarcely be brought to believe, that an Experiment practiced only by a few ignorant Women, amongst an illiterate and unthinking People, shou'd on a sudden, and upon a slender Experience, so far obtain, in one of the politest Nations in the World, as to be receiv'd into the Royal Palace, &c."

Here

Here you begin betimes to give us a Specimen of your uncommon Modesty and wonderful Civility, by setting out with so very becoming a Compliment on the Royal Family, whom you here wou'd represent to the World so very easy, and what not ? (for I'll bear your malicious *Innuendo* Company no farther, tho' sufficiently explain'd, Page the 50th) as to be impos'd on in a Matter of the last Consequence, not only to themselves and their Dominions, but to the Protestant Interest in general. And as for your Brethren, the Inoculating Physicians, (for such they are, whether you'll vouchsafe 'em such an Honour or no) you treat 'em with such Contempt, as if they were altogether " ignorant of the animal Oe-
 " conomy ; (and to use your own quaint Ex-
 " pression) easily swallow the Bait ; give into
 " a thing which is the peculiar Subject of
 " their Profession, merely because it has been
 " cry'd up by those who have not the least
 " knowledge of Distempers ; that they are
 " like Empiricks, and throw away the Lives
 " of Mankind at all Adventures ; and that
 " they cou'd never be delighted with the
 " Thoughts of it, if they had common Sense
 " to guide 'em in their Enquiries ; that they
 " jar and disagree with one another, and with
 " themselves, in such a manner, that one wou'd
 " believe they were giving a Relation of a
 " thing they had never seen, but had only
 " had it on Report, Page the 5th, 15, 20,

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37,

“ 37, 50, 55, 59, &c. And that *Timoni*
 “ in particular, was impos’d on, and took it
 “ upon Trust, from those, who through Igno-
 “ rance or Design deceiv’d him; that he made
 “ use of Subterfuges, &c.” Notwithstanding,
 in his Letter to the Royal Society (which
 that learn’d Body then (1714) thought fit
 to publish in the *Philosophical Transactions*,
 N^o. 339.) “ He solemnly assures them, he had
 “ never observ’d any mischievous Accident
 “ from this Practice hitherto; and tho’ such
 “ Reports had been sometimes spread among
 “ the Vulgar, yet having gone on purpose to
 “ the Houses whence such Rumours had their
 “ Rise, he found the same to be absolutely
 “ false; and that he had been for eight Years
 “ together an Eye-witness of these Opera-
 “ tions, &c.” Now, Sir, boldly to assert
 that this whole Relation is a Falshood, and an
 Imposition on the World, without giving the
 least Proof to the contrary, methinks, favours
 very little of either good Manners, or the
 Gentleman; and, I believe, when rightly con-
 sider’d, will gain you but little Credit with
 such as are Possessors of those Qualifications,
 which render them acceptable to Men of Sense
 and Integrity.

Having thus collected some of those many
 Passages which lay disperfedly in your Dis-
 course, I shall leave it to every impartial Per-
 son, nay, even to your self, to judge, how
 much of the before-mention’d Character falls
 to your Share.

The

The next Thing I shall consider, is the insufficiency of some of the principal Arguments you are pleased to make use of, in order to discourage Inoculation, *viz.* Page the 5th, "The Country from whence we deriv'd this Experiment, will have but very little Influence on our Faith, if we consider either the Nature of the Climate, or the Capacity of the Inhabitants, &c." If I am not much mistaken, the Nature of the Climate from whence we first learnt the Use of the (now celebrated) Bark, is, in many Respects, as different from that of ours, as *Georgia* is, and the Capacity of its Inhabitants likewise as mean, as that of the *Circassians*, from whom we derive the Practice of Inoculation: And, I believe, upon an impartial Examination, we shall be forced to confess, that many of the most useful Branches of our Art, can't boast of a more honourable Original, however at present improv'd by Experience, and cultivated by Industry; and I am well satisfy'd, the Reason of the Bark's curing intermitting Fevers, &c. is not so easily and mechanically to be accounted for, as the manner of the variolous Matter's producing the Distinct Kind of the Small-Pox may be; as will be very obvious to any one who is acquainted with those Principles of Natural Philosophy, on which Dr. Mead's ingenious Discourse of Poisons are founded.

Page 12. You say, " Nor will the Precedents we have of infusing other Liquors into the Blood from *Fabritius*, &c. at all encourage this Method of Inoculating: " Nor, by your leave, discourage it either; for *Doleus* says, Page 49. "*Hic & transfusio sanguinis vitulini, asinini & humani, premissa tamen venesectione, conducit, quae plures maniacos Parisiis curatos novimus, & nosmet in homine vesano Diziis felicissimo cum successu primum tentavimus, &c.*" On the contrary, say you, " Their Experiments inform us, that Oil of Vitriol or Mercury thus injected, will cause immediate Death; " (who denies it?) " That purging Medicines so injected, will Purge, (granted) and that Mr. *Smith* in the Hospital at *Dantzick*, infus'd a Preparation of his own (an *Arcanum* I suppose!) in the Flux Sort of the Small Pox, into two Persons; one of whom recover'd, and the other dy'd. " Wonderful Arguments indeed! And you might, altogether as much to the Purpose, have added, that a Solution of Opium injected after the same Manner, would produce Sleep; and in a sufficient Quantity, Death too: *Ergo*, what?

Pray Sir, is it a just and necessary Consequence, think you, from these Premises; that a Drop or so, of variolous Matter apply'd to the Person to be infected, shou'd after the Manner of Oil of Vitriol, &c. produce Death
and

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and Destruction? Or else this Harrangue and shew of Argument is nothing to the Purpose; though admirably adapted to supply the place of Arguing closely.

If this be not, (as you your self say, upon another Occasion) a new fangled way of Reasoning, and so far from convincing, that 'tis even repugnant to common Sense, let every one, who is tolerably acquainted with the rules of Logick, judge.

But let us for once see, whether Experience, your own Rule, when you think 'twill serve your Turn, (though always a very good One) will convince us, that the Matter contain'd in the Pustules of the Distinct (or even Confluent) sort of the Small Pox, be equally destructive with Oil of Vitriol, &c. when mix'd with the Blood. And here I fancy you'll go near to confute your self, viz. Page 25. "Those
" in *Newgate* were Inoculated the 9th of
" *August*, &c. the Incisions were long and
" large " (and by the way, the Matter was taken from a Servant who had a violent Flux Sort, and dy'd of it) yet all these, you say, "Had but few Eruptions." (The fewer the better, because attended with less Danger) "And were all the 20th of *August* alive;" and very like are so still; which I believe they would hardly have been, had Oil of Vitriol been injected into their Blood; and of these Facts, you say, you were an Eye-witness, and consequently can't but be convinc'd

vinc'd, that the Matter of the Small Pox, is nothing so destructive to the Animal Oeconomy, as you would willingly persuade the World to believe, by endeavouring (as an ingenious Physician lately express'd himself) under the colour of Art, to conceal the unfairest Reasoning that can well be met with. And indeed, the Partiality, Prejudice, and fallacious manner of Arguing, so very conspicuous throughout your whole Treatise, can't fail to exasperate all unbiass'd Persons against you, and give them but a very slender opinion of your Integrity.

But to return, and farther to evince the little danger accruing to a Person, from mixing the variolous Particles with human Blood, (to say nothing how little, or even no Alteration, this very same Matter is observ'd to produce, when apply'd to an Incision made on a Person, who has already undergone the Small Pox, and consequently is freed from a proper *Fomes*, whereon the morbid Matter might exert itself) I might here have recourse to Dr. *Nettleton's* Account of the Success of Inoculation, publish'd by the Royal Society, notwithstanding your jejune Compliment to that Gentleman, *viz.* Page 55. However, it may be true, &c. which nevertheless, seems to me, to be altogether as probable as what you roundly assert, Page 15, *viz.* "One may always observe in this artificial Method (even where the Distemper is the fairest too, as the poor Pa-
tients

tients find to their Cost ; and therefore of all Men living, it became you, Sir, who acknowledge, Page 65. " That nothing less than the " Duty of your Profession, won'd prevail on " you, to have any thing to do with the worst " kind of the Small Pox ; " instead of railing and bestowing hard Names, to return thanks to the Promoters of a Method, purposely calculated to prevent the frequency of the Flux Sort ; and which appears, by the Accounts we daily receive hitherto, to answer that End.

Page 20, You affirm, " He wou'd be " accounted rather a common Murderer, " than a Physician, who is ignorant of the " Dose of a violent Purge, or the proper " quantity of Blood to be taken away upon " any Occasion." Not too fast, good Sir, lest that pretty Epithet shou'd fall to your own Share, in case you shou'd ever be so unfortunate, as not to be able, certainly to determine (for I perceive nothing less than Demonstration will serve your Turn, in the affair of Inoculation) how much Blood, or whether any at all, is to be taken away in Malignant Fevers, and some other Distempers besides ; Which Occasion I fear, has hitherto puzzel'd some of the most eminent Physicians ; And the same may be said of some Purges too, whose Doses are only to be adjusted by diligent Observation ; and yet, 'twou'd be very hard to call those who use 'em with Discretion,

common Murderers. Soon after, you say,
 “ A Child of three Years old is Inoculated
 “ with the same Quantity, as a Man of thirty,
 “ without any manner of regard to these
 “ Distinctions; ” which you take to be a very
 absurd Practice. As far as we have hitherto
 learn’d from Experience, it does not appear,
 that any great Regard ought to be had to the
 Quantity of the infecting Matter; for the
 Number and Kind of the Small Pox, don’t
 seem to depend so much on either the Quantity,
 or even the Quality, of the Matter apply’d
 to the Incisions, as on the State of the Blood
 and other Fluids at that time; which may
 be illustrated by the Observation of a spark
 of Fire’s setting a Tun weight of Gunpowder
 on Fire, as effectually as a lighted Faggot:
 And so by parity of Reason, a grain of the
 variolous Matter may prove sufficient
 sometimes, (as you say) to destroy the strongest
 Constitution, if it happens to abound with
 morbid Humours; whereas ten times that
 Quantity would only produce the distinct
 Kind, in a Body, either naturally, or by Art,
 freed from its Recrements. “ But (and most
 “ kindly) that the Pustules scarce ever plump
 “ up to that Degree, and contain so laudable
 “ a Matter, as they do in the Natural
 “ Sort: ” For I shall have the Assurance, for
 once, to believe my own Senses, before your
 bare Assertion, and solemnly declare, that all
 those I have hitherto seen Inoculated, had
 the

the usual Symptoms, which in the course of a pretty many Years Practice, I always observ'd to precede the distinct Kind; *viz.* Headach, Sicknefs at the Stomach, Fever, &c. which began to seize 'em about the seventh Day from the Inoculation; that these vanish'd on the Eruption; that the Pustules daily encreasing in bigness, were fill'd with laudable Matter; and about the usual Time disappear'd, the Scabs falling off by Degrees, as we commonly observe they do, in the most favourable Species of that Distemper; and that they all perfectly recover'd without any subsequent ill Accident.

However, to convince you, how far I am from being a Bigot to any Party, I also assure you, that if I live to see any of these have the Small Pox again, I'll take care to make it as publick as may be, in order to prevent the World's being impos'd on in an Affair of such Consequence to People's Lives; But, till that happens, I shall forbear giving my assent to precarious Reasonings destitute of sufficient Experience to support them; for I am fully resolv'd in this, and all other Affairs of the like Nature, to be determin'd by Reason, confirm'd by re-iterated Experiments; without any the least Regard, to the bare Authority of any Author, howsoever dignify'd or distinguish'd; it being no more than what every Person endued with common Reason, has an undeniable claim to, *viz.* to judge for himself;

and my only concern is, to find out the Truth, on which side soever it appears to be.

“ Page the 16th, You say, very gravely, “ Nor am I of Opinion that the Matter taken “ from these Pustules, &c.” Nor am I of your Opinion; and pray who is the wiser after this way of Reasoning. Again Page 13. “ These “ Gentlemen, &c. contented themselves with “ trying Experiments upon Brutes, &c. they “ thought Physicians had enough to do in “ curing Diseases, which are naturally incident to Mankind; &c. Ay, and often “ more than enough. Supposing, say you, “ Page 23, we were sure of the Proportion “ of the infecting Matter, ’tis next to impossible, to know the Disposition and Aptitude of the Blood, to receive the Infection, at the time of the Incision: ” And for your Part, you frankly confess, you can’t comprehend in what Manner we shall arrive at any certainty in this Point.

Indeed, if the slowness of your Apprehension on this Occasion, be not affected, it merits Compassion; and therefore, the most effectual Remedy I can think of in this Case, is to direct you to the diligent use of your own Rule, *viz.* Experience, which skilfully apply’d, has been frequently observ’d to have a very happy Effect on People so circumstantiated.

Next comes the Relation of the Lord S—d’s Son, *viz.* Page the 33d. “ You “ own

“ own indeed, upon Dissection, there was
 “ found a Polypus, *viz.* some coagulated
 “ Blood in the Vessels of the Heart, and some
 “ Water in the Ventricles of his Brain, both
 “ which you (*Dr. Friend*) know Sir, are fre-
 “ quently instantaneous Appearances in the
 “ very Article of Death.” If you design
 this as a Reflection on the Gentleman con-
 cern’d in that Affair, as if they were so very
 ignorant (or something worse) as to mistake
 some coagulated Blood, &c. for a Polypus;
 let ’em do themselves Justice: But, in case you
 think you have given us a true and sufficient
 Idea of such Excrescences, when you say there
 was found some coagulated Blood, &c. (as be-
 fore) sure I am, that the ingenious *Dr. Friend*
 (who has by his no less useful than polite
 Works, with which he has obliged our Pro-
 fession in particular, and given the World a
 due Notion of both the Accuracy of his Style,
 and the Extensiveness of his Learning) can’t
 but know, that this is so far from being an ac-
 curate Definition, that it’s the sorriest Descrip-
 tion of a Polypus, that perhaps ever was of-
 fer’d at.

Page the 38th, you seem to wonder that
 the *Italians* and *French*, never enter’d into
 these preventing Measures. Perhaps your
 Wonder will cease, when you call to mind,
 that the Clergy of some Countries, are actually
 vested with the Power of dispensing such whol-
 some Severities, as your good Friend *Mr. Mas-*
sey,

sey, unhappy Man! can only impotently wish for; In which Case, 'twou'd be little less than downright Madness, for any Set of Men to adventure on a Practice, how reasonable soever, which, doubtless, wou'd prove fatal to 'em, shou'd those Holy Men! take it into their Heads to christen it a Sin.

Page the 39th. You very modestly confess, "That 'tis not your Province to determine, how far the Legislature may think fit to interpose in this Affair, &c." And happy for the Inoculators 'tis not; for you presently, very charitably insinuate, they ought to be look'd on as publick Incendiaries, and shou'd receive a Punishment suitable to so general a Destruction.

Page the 45th. You ask the following Question, *viz.* "Suppose the Person the Matter is taken from, has the King's-Evil, the Pox, Madness, &c. What wou'd be the Consequence?" Why truly, 'tis not altogether so easy to determine (tho' perhaps that may not prove so very difficult a Task as you may imagine) what might be the Consequence, as 'tis to be satisfy'd, that none but a Madman, wou'd be guilty of such mad Practice, when he's at his Liberty to take it from whom he pleases.

Page the 47th, As to the remarkable Case of Captain *Huffart*, we shall take it from Dr. *Delbonde's* own Words, &c. Indeed, 'tis very remarkable, that you shou'd be so hard put to at last, as to be oblig'd so often to have recourse

recourse to the ridiculous Relations of a Man; to whose Person and Character you confess your self a Stranger, and of whom you know nothing, but what you have from Hearsay; and yet, without more ado, dub him a Doctor, whom Dr. *Brady* makes no scruple to term an obscure *Frenchman*; and also adds, "That you your self, Sir, can't be ignorant, with what Contempt his Relation (which you lay so much Stress on) was receiv'd by those of the best Character at *Boston*, who knew the Man." And as for Mr. *Degraw's* Daughter, the same Gentleman has made it appear, how inconclusive the Arguments drawn from her, as well as *Hussart's* Case are; for one, immediately after Inoculation, had the Rash, and the Small-Pox of the Distinct Kind three Months afterwards; and the other, had not the Small-Pox, till about ten Years, after he had been several times Inoculated to no Purpose; if we have Faith enough to credit this odd Story.

Page the 55th. "If the Experiment be regular and certain in *Turkey*, as *Timoni* avers, 'tis surprizing it shou'd appear in such diversity of Shapes among us." Nay rather, say I, 'tis more surprizing it shou'd be otherwise, if what you aver Page the 6th and 7th carries any Weight with it, viz. "Our Blood, if we speak of it as National, is the Product of the richest Diet, &c. And if Inoculation may have succeeded in *Georgia*,
" &c.

“ *&c.* where it took its Birth (whose Inhabitants live on a spare Diet, and almost without the common Necessaries of Life) ’tis no Argument it can be translated to us with Success, or Naturalized to our Advantage:” Yet surely, it ought to determine you ; for, if I am not mistaken, this is call’d *Argumentum ad Hominem*, and as such I leave it to your self to make the best on’t.

Page the 60th. “ And now, Sir, I have recounted, I believe, most of the Inconveniences arising from this Experiment, *&c.*” Yes, Sir, and to keep ’em Company, a great many more, the Product of your own fruitful Imagination !

Page the 65th. “ You freely acknowledge, that had Inoculation answer’d the Character given it, you shou’d always have look’d upon it as the greatest Blessing to our Country, and have thought the Person who transplanted it among us, cou’d never have been too well rewarded, *&c.* for so beneficial and so important a Service.” On the contrary, Mr. *Massey* positively affirms ; That ’tis a diabolical Operation, which tends to anticipate and banish Providence out of the World, and to promote the Increase of Vice and Immorality,” with much more of the same Cant. How you’ll reconcile this your Concession, with what this charitable Divine and profound Casuist says, I can’t determine ; but leave it to your selves to compose,

pose Matters as well as you can : Perhaps he'll oblige you, by way of Penance, either to keep Company a while with the Inoculators, and not permit you to mingle with those of the Faculty, who only (in his Opinion) deserve Honour, "as the Devil among the Sons of God ;" to use his own Words ; or deal with you, as the Papists did by *Erasmus*, viz. hang you up in Effigie, between Heaven and Hell.

Page the 67th. You allow, "That the learn'd Dr. *Friend* is now ready to own, that a true regular Small-Pox may be convey'd by Inoculation;" or Words to that Purpose.

"This indeed (say you) upon the whole, is the only Conviction which we have hitherto had, in regard of this Operation, that sometimes at least it may give the genuine sort." If this be the only Conviction of this kind you have hitherto had, I hope you'll take care, in your next Edition, so far to consult your own Reputation, and avoid the Imputation of contradicting yourself, (which I remember you more than once charge the Inoculators with, as no very commendable Practice) as to order these following Passages to be omitted, viz. Page the 10th.

"Whatsoever may be the real Causes of the Small-Pox, 'tis plain, that by this Method Infection is convey'd and propagated." Page the 17th. "By the Account Dr. *Nettleton* gives, as also by the best Observations upon those who have been inoculated in this

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" City,

“ City, scarcely a fourth part of them have
 “ had a true and genuine Small-Pox.” How-
 ever you confess, that some have had the Ge-
 nuine sort, tho’ not quite a fourth part of
 Threescore, or Eighty, which, I fancy, will
 amount to more than a single Instance.

Page the 19th. “ But if this purulent Mat-
 “ ter has a power to infect, and to give the
 “ Small-Pox, as sometimes it does.”

And again, Page the 23d. “ If the hun-
 “ dredth part of a Grain of such active Parti-
 “ cles is sufficient to give a distinct Small-
 “ Pox, and often to a great degree.”

At length, drawing towards a Conclusion,
 to sum up all, and give the finishing Stroke,
viz. Page the 69th, you say, “ I have laid
 “ the Facts before you, &c. they carry their
 “ own Weight with them,” (but such as is more
 than counterbalanc’d by others of a contrary
 Nature, which we are Eye-witnesses of too)
 “ and speak for themselves ;” but neither in the
 Manner or Sense, you wou’d fain impose on
 ’em ; and consequently not so much to your
 Purpose, as you design they shou’d.

And now, Sir, (that I may draw towards a
 Conclusion too) in case you think I have ta-
 ken a greater Liberty of Expression, than
 perhaps you conceive is decent ; I desire
 you’ll please, for once, to lay your hand up-
 on your Heart, and seriously consider, whe-
 ther you have not treated several of your Bre-
 thren in a much more uncivil, nay, barbarous
 Manner,

Manner, more becoming a *Circassian*, than an Inhabitant of one of the politeſt Nations in the World ; and that too without the Excuse of even a Provocation from, I dare ſay, any of them ; but had you thought fit to have offer'd your Reaſons modeſtly and clearly, without endeavouring, by refined Subtilties, to draw well-meaning, but unthinking People into your precarious Sentiments ; doubtleſs, they wou'd have had their Weight with all cool and conſidering Men.

However, the Promoters of Inoculation have the Comfort to know, they are not the only People who have been ill treated and abus'd, for endeavouring to take off the Imputation of Uncertainty from, by introducing experimental Philoſophy into, their Profeſſion ; but that the always ingenious and learned, and at length celebrated Dr. *Harvey*, when he firſt diſcover'd the Circulation of the Blood, met with much the ſame Uſage from too many of his Brethren, who ſeem'd to be inſpir'd to ſuch a degree with the Spirit of Envy, as to have been incapacitated to expreſs themſelves in any other Language, than that of Malice : And alſo that the ſame Fate attended the very induſtrious, and never to be mention'd without Reſpect, Dr. *Sydenham*, when he firſt recommended the cold Regimen in the Small-Pox, &c. tho' in proceſs of Time, ſome became ſo far convinced of that Error, as to run into the other Extreme, equal-

ly pernicious, notwithstanding his Caution to the contrary; and thereby verif'd the old Saying, *dum vitant*, &c. And what Difficulties the learned Sir *John Floyer*, and Dr. *Baynard*, &c. met with, when they first receiv'd that ancient and useful Practice of cold Immerſion, we are no ſtrangers to.

Now for the Inoculators to expect better Treatment, wou'd be as Abſurd, as to ſuppoſe Humane Nature daily improving, and conſequently that Men wou'd now at length begin to lay aſide Prejudice and Paſſion, and have greater regard to the common Good, than to their private Interests. And with theſe Obſervations, I'll put an end to this Letter, wherein I have, to uſe your own Words, *viz.* Page 66. "Given my Sentiments freely, and I confeſs, in an unaccurate dreſs," and cou'd I have had the ſatisfaction of being convinc'd, that your opinion in this Affair, had been always "Grounded on the beſt Reaſon, "flowing from repeated Obſervations, and "the moſt diſtinguiſh'd Judgment;" no one wou'd more readily have acquieſced in your Sentiments, and thought himſelf obliged to ſubſcribe himſelf your humble Servant, than

PERROTT WILLIAMS;

who takes no farther notice of your *New-England* Friend's Account, than that, as Dr. *Brady* obſerves (notwithſtanding the Paſſion

ſion

sion he seems to be in) he concludes with such favourable Concessions, as were not to be expected from an Adversary; and that the whole Relation seems fully confuted by the Account of that Affair, Publish'd by the Royal Society from Mr. *Newman*, &c.

Haverfordwest,
Dec. 2. 1722.



APPEN-



APPENDIX.



Y First Intention was to be much shorter in this my Narrative, which follows, and also to conceal my Name; but upon second Thoughts I declare my self oblig'd to add my Name, and to give a free and open Testimony, in favour of Inoculation, which I am fully persuaded, will prove a very great Benefit to Mankind.

F. Slare, M. D. *A Senior Fellow, and Elect. of the College of Physicians.*

THE Author of the foregoing Tract Dr. Williams, a Correspondent with Dr. Furin, the learned Secretary of the Royal Society, began this Practice very early at *Haverfordwest* in *South-Wales*: And that on two of his Sons, who both came off very safe and easy. Being known to be a very good, as well as very learned

learned Physician, that he might the better satisfy his own Mind about the common Objection, that the inoculated Patient would certainly relapse, and be liable to a new Infection. He made his Sons attend him, when he visited Persons, tho' infected with the Malignant Sort, and caus'd them to handle the Patients very freely; but neither of them have sustain'd any Harm. From the same ingenious and sagacious Person, Dr. *Furin* printed an Account, That in *South-Wales*, particularly in the Places adjacent to *Milford-Haven*, it has been a common Practice time out of mind, to buy the Small Pox of one another. There is also an Attestation of Mr. *Wright*, a good Surgeon of *Haverfordwest*, to the same Purpose; that they took Matter from some of the Pustules just ripe, and did rub it into the Arms, or other parts of the Skin, and communicated the Distemper that way, without any Incision or Chirurgical Assistance, and that they seldom heard of any one that dy'd, or that any one had the Disease again. Of this Dr. *Furin* gives a fuller Account in his Letter to Dr. *Cotesworth*; in which are also several other very remarkable Discoveries due to his great Sagacity, judicious Inquiries, and vast Correspondence through many Parts of *England*; who, by the Bills of Mortality, and by other laborious and ingenious Examens, proves, that of the Small
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Pox, in the Natural way, about one in five or six dye; and that it could not be prov'd fairly, that, of the Inoculated Persons, one out of fifty dy'd; tho' this Operation was perform'd sometimes very unskilfully and irregularly, which daily Experience corrects, and must needs make more safe, beneficial and successful, and less liable to Clamours, and false Reports. Sir *Hans Sloan*, President of the College of Physicians, and Physician to *Christ's-Hospital*, had two Treatises dedicated to him, one by Mr. *Massey* the Apothecary of *Christ's-Hospital*, against Inoculation; the other for Inoculation, by Mr. *Maitland*, that happy Surgeon, who brought its use into *England*. Behold the good Effect it had on that Virtuous and Experienc'd Physician! Who after a circumspect and frequent Observation of the extraordinary Benefit deriv'd to Mankind, encourag'd the Inoculating the Present Duke of *Bedford*, and his Sister, (whose Father dy'd a Young Man of the Small Pox some Years past;) which was perform'd the last Year, with such Ease and Indolency, that exceeded all Expectation. But the unhappy Mother, the Dutcheß *Dowager*, who long oppos'd their Inoculation; tho' she kept her Distance from all possible Infection, dy'd of that Distemper the natural way; Might not a timely Inoculation also have sav'd her Grace's Life? Sir *Hans Sloan* has Inoculated two of his Grandchildren, one last Summer, and another
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this Winter, since *Christmas* (in *February*, as I remember.) He assur'd me, the Children went through the Course very easy, without the least apparent Danger. Thus you see the Apothecary, who submits his Book to the Judgment and Censure of the Doctor of *Christ's Hospital*, is cast, and *Maitland* justified; that Persons of the profoundest Sagacity, of the greatest Quality, even Ministers of State, did very early encourage and recommend this Practice in their own Families, nay, their Royal Highnesses themselves, after a very careful Enquiry into the Reason and Success of this Experiment, did, some Years since, cause their own dear Children, the Royal Princesses, to be Inoculated; which was attended with a blessed Success. This encouraged their Royal Highnesses, this last Year, to order their two Sons, Prince *Frederick* and Prince *William*, such important Branches of the Royal Family, to be Inoculated. Mr. *Amiens* perform'd the Operation on Prince *William*, which succeeded without any troublesome, much less dangerous, Symptoms.

Mr. *Maitland* was sent over to *Hanover*, by Order of King *GEORGE*, with consent of their Royal Highnesses, upon the Petition of Prince *Frederick*, who had long desir'd to have this Operation perform'd upon himself; and we have the following Account from Mr. *Maitland*: That he found the

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Prince to be of a strong, hail, sanguine Constitution, that his Pustules came out the 8th Day after the Matter was ingrafted, they were very large, but distinct; that he was chearful and pleasant all the while without any considerable Pain, or Sickness, or Headach, or any other bad Symptoms, and that in a Month's Time he went abroad, and din'd publickly.

It is also very remarkable, that Baron *Schulenberg*, one of the great Ministers of State at *Hanover*, had Eight of his Children, from One to Thirteen Years Old, inoculated with the same Matter that was taken from the Royal Prince's Pustules, and that every one of them recover'd and did very well.

This last Year 1724, was printed, at *Hanover*, a small Tract by *J. E. Wreden* Professor of Surgery, about Inoculation. He dedicates the Book to his Royal Highness Prince *Frederick* upon his Recovery out of the Small-Pox, to the great Joy of all their Country. He gives Praises to Almighty God for that gracious Providence, in sending such a salutiferous Remedy for the Good and Conservation of Mankind. He seems, by his writing, not to envy, but to extol the Happiness and good Fortune of the famous *English* Surgeon Mr. *Maitland*, for having been the Instrument of conveying this very
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noble and useful Experiment into *England*, which he hopes will spread itself into other Countries for the Good of Mankind. This *German* Author, together with the Archiater Dr. *Guido*, have made various Experiments about this Way of Inoculation, with Effects very good.

But to get over the Objection that the Unexperienc'd were at first apt to make, that Persons might relapse after this Way of procuring the Small-Pox, they made this Experiment, Dr. *Hugo* and Dr. *Wolfen* present, both Court Physicians, and learned Men: They Inoculated at the same Time two Children, one a Boy of three Years, who never had had the Small-Pox, the other a Girl of ten Years, who had the Disease one Year before, the natural Way, but it was very mild, and in no great Numbers. The Incisions made upon the Boy's Skin soon grew red, inflamed, and did evacuate much Corruption; the Pustules in his Body were not very numerous, the said Child continued easy, not sick during the whole Course: As to the Girl, her Wounds, made with the Knife, were only a little red, and gave no matter at all, but the Sores dried up the 4th Day, and not any Pimples or Illness of any Sort did attend or succeed this Inoculation of the Girl; and she continu'd to look after the Boy the whole Course

of his Disease. I take this to be a very fair and convincing Experiment. No doubt but there may be many others of this kind observed amongst us at Home; but kind good Nature will take pleasure in hearing of any good propagated to our Fellow-Creatures, tho' at a Distance, and in Foreign Countries.

We have an Account of the wonderful good Success the Inoculation has had in *New-England*, where a malignant Small-Pox had been very fatal, and had destroy'd Thousands. That with much difficulty the Practice of Inoculation was at first introduc'd there, but soon attended with such prodigious Success, that, out of near Three Hundred Persons Inoculated, only Five or Six died, which also seem'd to be due to some ill Management. This Account comes from the Reverend Mr. *Mather*, a learned Divine at *Boston*, who suffer'd a great Persecution, not without a considerable hazard of his Life, who first caus'd and encouraged this Operation; for which good Office he has certainly deserv'd the Thanks and Applause of all his Acquaintance, which probably has been conferr'd upon him, since it was so evident that this new Method sav'd so many Lives, and put a full stop to this malignant mortal Distemper. See Dr. *Farin*, his Letter to Dr. *Cotesworth*, Page 6, 7, 17.

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It is above Ten Years since you have, in the Transactions of the *Royal Society*, an Account given by one *Timonius*, a most learned Physician, of the Use of Inoculation at *Constantinople*. But since that, in 1717, the *English* Ambassadors Lady, being fully convinc'd of the Safety of the Operation, order'd it to be done to her only Son of about Six Years Old, which proved very gentle, with little or no Fever; he had about a Hundred Pustules all over his Body. Upon her return to *England*, she had her Daughter, a Child of about Four or Five Years Old, Inoculated. The Pustules were very distinct and very few, and the young Lady recover'd with very little Trouble thro' the whole Course. Now to the Prudence and Courage of this most Honourable Lady, what Praises are there not due for introducing so great a Blessing into our Native Country?

To Answer all the Objections that have sprung up from Partiality, or Ignorance, &c. will take up too much Room for this Postscript; I will give only one or two Hints relating to two great Divines.

Sir *John Vanbrug* had his only Son inoculated; in *May* 1723. I visited him several times, and found him to be very easy with a kind, distinct Sort of Small-Pox; When the Matter was ripe, it was taken from him, and ingrafted into one of the present Bishop of
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Winchester's Children, which also produc'd a very kind Small-Pox, without any bad Symptoms.

Dr. Calamy, a very eminent Divine, Author of many learned Treatises which he has made publick, had two of his Children inoculated this last Month of *March*, tho' the Weather was very cold, yet both of 'em did very well.

You have here the Judgment of two eminent Divines by their Example, being Persons of great Reputation for Wisdom, Learning, and uncommon Vertues, that there is nothing unlawful, presumptuous, or tempting of Providence, much less of a satanical Suggestion or Invention included in this Practice of Physick; but rather Matter of Thanks to a benign Providence, that has produc'd and communicated this very useful Medicinal Practice to the World.

I conclude, wishing we may get over one Circumstance of making it so very necessary to chuse only three or four Months in the Year for this Operation; because several Persons of great Quality have been seized and dy'd of the Natural Small-Pox, some only a Week before the Inoculation was resolv'd to be made; sometimes the Weather was too hot, sometimes too cold. As to the Winter, let that be no Objection; for Persons of Estates can
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bring the Room to any degree of Warmth they please, by an artificial Heat.

Sir *Hans Sloan's* and Dr. *Calamy's* Children, above-mention'd, have done very well, even during very cold Weather this last Year, and doubtless many others have sped as well. What Progress is made by vertue of this salutary Operation, we may soon expect from the learned Pen of Dr. *Jurin.*

F I N I S.

